

- _____ 1. _____ validity refers to the ability to conclude cause and effect.
- a. Social
 - b. Internal**
 - c. External
 - d. Experimental
- _____ 2. _____ validity refers to the extent to which findings may be generalized beyond the research setting.
- a. Social
 - b. Internal
 - c. External**
 - d. Experimental
- _____ 3. The main advantage of experimental research over correlational research is the ability to
- a. discover salient variables.
 - b. apply statistical procedures to the results.
 - c. discover cause and effect relationships.**
 - d. study the influence of dependent variables.
- _____ 4. The _____ research approach is distinguished by the _____ of variables.
- a. experimental; manipulation**
 - b. experimental; systematic observation
 - c. correlational; elimination
 - d. correlational; manipulation

- _____ 5. A common control procedure in a group design is
- a. random assignment of subjects to groups.
 - b. alternating assignment of subjects to groups.
 - c. recording a 1 week baseline period.
 - d. recording a 2 week baseline period.
- _____ 6. Control group designs are useful for studying
- a. the behavior of one individual.
 - b. the average effect of a variable on a large number of individuals.
 - c. changing patterns of behavior throughout an experiment.
 - d. both a and c
- _____ 7. Which of the following designs requires the largest number of subjects?
- a. simple comparison design
 - b. control group design
 - c. reversal design
 - d. multiple baseline design
- _____ 8. Advantages of single-subject designs include
- a. monitoring of the subject's behavior throughout the experiment.
 - b. large numbers of subjects are not required to conduct an entire experiment.
 - c. they do not require sophisticated statistical analysis.
 - d. all of these
- _____ 9. The baseline of a behavior is the
- a. normal frequency of that behavior following an intervention.
 - b. enhanced frequency of that behavior following an intervention.
 - c. normal frequency of that behavior prior to an intervention.
 - d. suppressed frequency of that behavior prior to an intervention.
- _____ 10. The best baselines are _____ or trend in the _____ direction to the predicted intervention effect.
- a. instable; same
 - b. instable; opposite.
 - c. stable; same
 - d. stable; opposite.
- _____ 11. A _____ design includes initially obtaining a baseline, then introducing an intervention, and then returning to the baseline conditions.
- a. reversal
 - b. multiple baseline
 - c. group
 - d. correlational
- _____ 12. A _____ design includes initially obtaining a baseline on different people, in different settings, or for different behaviors, and then sequentially introducing an intervention.
- a. reversal
 - b. multiple baseline
 - c. group
 - d. correlational

- _____ 13. For a reversal design to clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of a certain treatment, the behavior must
- a. return to its original baseline level during the second baseline phase.
 - b. remain at the treatment level during the second baseline phase.
 - c. remain at the baseline level during the treatment phase.
 - d. continue to change during the third phase.
- _____ 14. A reversal design may be inappropriate when
- a. the behavior is expected to change quickly.
 - b. the change in behavior may be irreversible.
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a nor b
- _____ 15. Advantages of using animals in behavioral research include the ability to
- a. control genetic differences.
 - b. control learning history.
 - c. control the experimental environment.
 - d. all of these